

WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO.

AMERICUS BRAND



HIGH GRADE

Bone FERTILIZERS

GENERAL OFFICE,
101 Pearl St.
NEW YORK.

FOR
SALE BY



ELECTORAL VOTE.

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1880.

GARFIELD, REP.

California.....	1
Colorado.....	3
Connecticut.....	6
Illinois.....	21
Indiana.....	15
Iowa.....	11
Kansas.....	5
Maine.....	7
Massachusetts.....	13
Michigan.....	11
Minnesota.....	5
Nebraska.....	3
New Hampshire.....	5
New York.....	35
Ohio.....	22
Oregon.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	29
Rhode Island.....	4
Vermont.....	5
Wisconsin.....	10
Total.....	214
Majority.....	59

HANCOCK, DEM.

Alabama.....	10
Arkansas.....	6
California.....	5
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	11
Kentucky.....	12
Louisiana.....	8
Maryland.....	8
Mississippi.....	15
Missouri.....	8
Nevada.....	3
New Jersey.....	9
North Carolina.....	10
South Carolina.....	7
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	8
Virginia.....	11
West Virginia.....	5
Total.....	155
Total Vote.....	369

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1884—New Apportionment.

Alabama.....	10
Arkansas.....	7
California.....	8
Colorado.....	3
Connecticut.....	6
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	12
Illinois.....	22
Indiana.....	15
Iowa.....	13
Kansas.....	9
Kentucky.....	13
Louisiana.....	8
Maine.....	6
Maryland.....	8
Massachusetts.....	14
Michigan.....	13
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi.....	9
Missouri.....	16
Nebraska.....	5
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4

Total Vote.....401

Necessary to
choice.....201

Election Day, Nov. 4.

Electoral Colleges
meet Dec. 3.

POPULAR VOTE, 1880.—Total vote: 9,219,947. Garfield, 4,454,416;
Hancock, 4,444,952; Weaver, gr., 308,578; Pro., Ind. and Scat., 12,001.
Garfield over Hancock, 9,464.

FOR WHEAT.

WILLIAMS, CLARK & Co's
HIGH GRADE

BONE FERTILIZERS

BEING FINE AND DRY THEY DRILL
WELL AND THE

PHOSPHATES

*Being derived from Bones, the Ammonia from
Blood and Meat, makes them peculiarly
efficient for the cultivation of
this Crop.*

Factories, New York and Staten Island Sound, N. J.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

101 PEARL STREET, (COTTON EXCHANGE
BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

SALES OFFICES:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office of
Williams, Clark & Co.,
No. 101 Pearl Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1884.

In presenting our Fall Circular to our many customers we would state we print *no Testimonials*. From experience we know farmers place little confidence in published testimonials unless they are acquainted with the parties giving them and know their character, and we have not the space to spare for printing such large numbers as would be required. Our Chemical Fertilizers were introduced now nearly seven years ago (the Spring of 1878), and during that time the demand for them has surpassed our greatest expectations, so we do not feel compelled to rely on printing testimonials to sell our goods. In fact, our experience has made us believe, the poorer the fertilizer the more so-called testimonials are published, and have found in many cases it would be difficult to find the parties supposed to have written them at the places named. As good wine requires no bush, we believe our fertilizers require no bolstering with long lists of testimonials. We have at our office, however, hundreds of *unsolicited* letters speaking in the highest terms of our goods, and we should be pleased to show them to any who might be interested.

Our Chemical Fertilizers are all sold under a strictly guaranteed analysis as to chemical composition and in no case have we ever been called on to make good any deficiency, but a chemical analysis is not the only requisite for a good fertilizer, as we place more confidence in careful selections of crude materials than in the final resulting analysis. It is not so much a matter of the per cent. or pounds of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash in a ton, but the pounds of those materials which will be readily assimilated by the plant to start and nourish it until fully grown and developed, this is the only test of a fer-

tilizer. We have known of almost worthless material as far as plant food, being sold at high prices for fertilizing purposes, merely on its chemical analysis. Farmers will do well to consider these matters before buying, and not to rely too much on cheap material.

Our products are of a *bone base*, and ammoniated entirely with the *blood* and *meat* we obtain in large quantities from the slaughtering of stock for the New York markets, and hence are in fact *Blood* and *Bone Fertilizers*. These ingredients give more certain and satisfactory results in the field than fertilizers composed of mineral bases and ammoniated with vegetable material, although the actual chemical analysis may show a less amount of phosphoric acid and ammonia. By thus selecting only such materials of known *value*, as to results, the crops return should be as certain as it is possible to make them with any well balanced chemical manure. In accomplishing this, however, we are not often able to meet the low prices for our products that are made by manufacturers who only look at the chemical analysis of their ingredients, regardless of their crop value, and thus compound exceedingly *cheap mixtures*, but eventually very dear mixtures for the unlucky customers.

These cheap mixtures are offered in various ways, often by parties claiming to be manufacturers, and styling themselves Fertilizer Companies; they, however, have no facilities for the business except an old shed, and throw certain materials together asking a low price per ton, which, by a liberal use of plaster and cheap potash salts is then half profit. Many farmers also have the idea that they can buy the chemicals and make a saving by mixing their own fertilizer. This is a mistake in two ways; in the first case, if they have no chemical knowledge; they might as well think of buying their own drugs and set out as a physician, and, in the other, is it not reasonable to suppose that concerns that find it necessary to have large factories with every convenience in the way of machinery and chemical apparatus, can manufacture to better advantage the same grade of a fertilizer than the farmer without anything of the kind? Consumers must bear in mind that fertilizers to be successful, must be made according to certain chemical laws and that certain chemicals, although at small cost per ton, may eventually injure their land when applied in combination with other materials of an unsuitable chemical nature. The cheapest is not always the best and but very rarely in this case.

WILLIAMS, CLARK & Co.

HISTORY

— AND —

ADVANTAGES OF THE FIRM OF

Williams, Clark & Co.

THE business of WILLIAMS, CLARK & Co. originated some years ago from that of the old-established firm of RAFFERTY & WILLIAMS, who, in order to utilize the refuse from their large slaughter houses or Abbatoirs, wherein a large portion of the cattle were killed for the New York markets, erected extensive works for the rendering of the tallow and bone, and drying the blood-meat and butchers' offal produced, which latter had before this been carried to sea and thrown overboard as the easiest method for its disposal. The super-phosphates they manufactured were made from these materials, and as soon as offered for sale and tried their great value was recognized, the demand being so great that it was hardly possible to produce them fast enough. With the increase in the demand it was found necessary to enlarge the facilities for manufacture, and this was done by putting in operation a large factory at Hunter's Point, L. I., devoted entirely to the production of superphosphates and other mixed fertilizers. As the business required such an entirely different organization from that of wholesale cattle slaughtering—with its attendant branches—it was found advantageous to separate that business and put it by itself, and this was accomplished by forming the present firm of Williams, Clark & Co., as successors to Rafferty & Williams, in the operation of this part of their business,

the materials used however, were the same, and so continue to be, they being obtained as a result of the utilization of the animal matter before referred to.

In the course of a year after the organization of the present firm, owing to the increase in the business and a desire to have every facility to successfully conduct it, a new and in every sense modern factory was constructed in New Jersey, on Staten Island Sound, about fifteen miles from New York, the location having all the possible advantages it was able to combine in one place. Ample space, fine water front, with sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and with three important lines of railroad to ship direct from factory.

The premises cover an area of eleven acres, with over six hundred feet of fine water front. The buildings are large and spacious, being all designed and erected for their business: they consist of large store-houses, one being two hundred feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide, mill building, tank house, with the necessary dwelling houses for men employed. The machinery is of the most improved and latest type, especially adapted to both improve the product and cheapen the cost of production. Mills for grinding the crude materials as well as the manufactured products, elevators almost without number, screening machines capable of running a hundred tons per day each, all designed to handle and manufacture the stock with the least possible manual labor. Boilers of ample capacity that run a large Corliss engine night and day, which supplies the necessary power to do the work. With large docks and all the recently devised steam appliances for loading and unloading the largest vessels, deliveries can be made in large quantities and with great promptness, their own steam vessels making daily trips to New York for the purpose of delivering goods and receiving supplies. In fact, it can be said that the equipment all combined to make this business a great success cannot be surpassed by any other as yet in the trade, and should be the best guarantee consumers can have that the products offered will be the best of their kind.

THE RELIABLE BONE FERTILIZER,

Adapted for general application to all Crops and Soils

UNDER THE

AMERICUS
BONE



AMMONIATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE

This is a **Complete Manure** in the full sense of the term, containing **all** the elements of plant food it is necessary to apply to the soil.

Dissolved Bone, Animal Matter, Blood and Potash,

in the *purest* and most concentrated form. Free from all adulterations or cheap ingredients to make bulk, it is offered at **the Lowest Price** consistent with its high quality. Its dryness and fine mechanical condition makes it *especially adapted for Drilling*.

—♦—♦—♦—♦— **FOR WHEAT** —♦—♦—♦—♦—

we believe nothing can be offered that is superior and we regard it as **THE BEST** Fertilizer made for that crop. It is immediately ready for application without mixing with other ingredients, and as it has now been used by a large number of Farmers for over seven years with a yearly increasing demand, we feel that its success is fully assured.

The manufacture of this Fertilizer is attended with the greatest care. The following is the **Guaranteed Analysis**, which will be found plainly printed on each package.

Ammonia, - - -	2 to 3 per cent.
Soluble Phosphoric Acid, - - -	6 " 8 "
Reverted " " " " " "	3 " 4 "
Insoluble " " " " " "	1 " 3 "
Total " " " " " "	10 " 13 "
Sulphate of Potash, - - -	4 " 6 "
Potash, - - - - -	2 " 3 "
Sulphate of Magnesia, - - -	3 " 4 "

Put up in Sacks of 200 lbs. each, Barrels 230 lbs. net weight



PHOSPHATE.

This fertilizer has been sold for a number of years, having been first introduced in a limited way, to meet the demand for a lower priced manure than our Americus and Universal preparations. Its sale having steadily increased is the best recommendation we can give of it. While not in the most concentrated form, the ingredients consist of

BONE, MEAT, BLOOD AND POTASH.

The potash is all in the form of high grade sulphate and not a pound of the cheap Kainit or German Potash salts are used in its manufacture. It also contains a considerable percentage of Sulphate of Magnesia which strongly recommends it for Wheat. The mechanical condition of this fertilizer has been much improved for Fall use and we shall guarantee its *Drilling Well* with ordinary care and proper drills. It will be found equal in value to many fertilizers sold at from five to eight or ten dollars more per ton. The analysis we give below being an evidence of that.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia,	-	-	-	-	1	to	2	per	cent.
Soluble Phosphoric Acid,					5	"	6	"	
Reverted					1	"	2	"	
Insoluble					1	"	2	"	
Total					7	"	10	"	
Sulphate of Potash,	-	-	-	-	4	"	6	"	
Potash,	-	-	-	-	2	"	3	"	
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	3	"	4	"	

Put up in sacks, 200 lbs. each ; bbls., 230 lbs. each, net weight. *It is the best fertilizer for the money made.*

THE POPULAR High Grade Bone Fertilizer.

PURE
BONE



MEAT
AND
BLOOD

[TRADE MARK].

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES

The name of this material strictly describes its composition as well as its extended use, being a **Pure Dissolved Bone, Ammoniated with Animal Matter and Blood.** These materials being united in the proportions that practical experience has taught us to be the best adapted for growing crops, and the

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

it has given is its best recommendation. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

CORN, RYE, OATS, WHEAT AND GRASS.

Its very low percentage of moisture in consequence of not containing any potash makes it one of the **best Drilling Fertilizers** offered. It is recommended as being

Economical, Active and Permanent.

It contains the *active and valuable* principles of plant food and development and can be safely reduced with a mixture of *Sulphate of Potash*—that recommended under our "**ACORN BRAND PREPARED CHEMICALS**,"—or with Land Plaster at the rate of 300 to 500 lbs. per ton, without impairing its efficacy, while materially reducing its cost.

Manufactured and sold upon the following *Guaranteed Analysis* (which will be found plainly printed on each package.

<i>Ammonia,</i>	-	-	-	2 to 3	%.
<i>Soluble Phosphoric Acid,</i>	6	"	8	%.	
<i>Reverted</i>	"	"	3	"	4
<i>Insoluble</i>	"	"	1	"	3
<i>Total</i>	"	"	10	"	13

BUY AND USE IT LIBERALLY

Put up in Sacks, 200 lbs. each ; Barrels, 230 lbs. each. Net weight.

CHEAP FERTILIZERS.

The Cheapest Fertilizers in the Market are
not Those that Cost the Least Money.

THIS FACT

Can be made plain to every Farmer in the country

Universal



Ammoniated

Dissolved

Bones.

FORMS AN ACCURATE BASE for MIXING and COMPOSTING.

It shows by Analysis the following average standard :

Ammonia.....	2.50	per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	10.50	"
Insoluble.....	1.50	"

If you desire a **GOOD PHOSPHATE**, at a small cost, that is **Accurate**, made **Quickly** and with little trouble mix it with the "**ACORN BRAND**" of Sulphate of Potash (Kainit), thus :—

1200 lbs. Universal,	-	at \$32.00 per ton,	\$19.20
500 " Sulphate of Potash,	"	12.00	" 3.00
400 " Land Plaster,	-	8.00	" 1.60

2000 pounds will cost in New York, \$23.80

and show the following analysis :

Ammonia	1.50%
Soluble and Reverted Phosphoric Acid....	6.30%
Insoluble	1.00%
Potash.....	3.00%

Compare this with the analysis of any **Cheap Fertilizer**. This is the **Philosophy of Cheap Manure**.

Save your **Money, Time and Labor**, and make your own **Cheap Manure** by our plan.

Universal Ammoniated Dissolved Bones is put up in sacks of 200 pounds each, and is **Fine and Dry**.

Buy it and try it and it will give you

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

either used alone or mixed with potash in the above proportions.

"AMERICUS" SPECIALS

POTATOE AND CORN FERTILIZER.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

PEAS, BEANS, CARROTS, BEETS, TOMATOES, SQUASHES,
LETTUCE, CUCUMBERS, CELERY, CLOVER, ASPARA-
GUS, SEEDING TO GRASS AND SMALL FRUITS.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia..... 3 to 4 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid,... 5 " 6 "
Potash (in form of Sulphate)... 8 " 10 "

CABBAGE FERTILIZER.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

CAULIFLOWERS, ONIONS, TURNIPS AND RADISHES.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia..... 4 to 5 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid..... 5 " 6 "
Potash (in form of Sulphate).... 8 " 10 "

TOBACCO AND GRAIN FERTILIZER.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TOBACCO.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia..... 4 to 5 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid..... 5 " 6 "
Potash (in form of Sulphate).... 6 " 7 "

These Fertilizers are prepared by formulas with special reference to the crops named, and are giving much satisfaction with farmers who make specialties of these crops. With our Potatoe and Cabbage formula we have been very successful. To those wishing it we will send a circular treating of these formulas more fully, also giving the opinions and results from some large consumers of them.

FERTILIZERS

FROM WHAT MADE.

But few farmers realize the extent of the fertilizer interest. Manufacturers of these articles put up some formula, but have the consumers any idea where the ingredients come from? Let us take a look at this.

Nitrate of Soda.—A material used as well in fertilizers as also in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is necessary to render the phosphate soluble, comes principally from the desert of Atacama, in that portion of Bolivia lying between Chili and Peru. Recently, during the war between Chili and Peru, we heard much of Chili getting possession of the Nitrate beds, as well as the Guano deposits, both of which have yielded a large income to Peru. The fields embrace 4,500 square miles, or an area, three-fifths as large as the State of New Jersey. The deposit lies in beds, from one to four feet thick, which, as a rule, are covered with a layer of sand and conglomerate, ranging also in depth from one to nine feet. The mining consists in boring through the nitrate deposit and making a chamber in the clay underneath, in which several hundred pounds of powder are employed. The blast sometimes moves the entire deposit for a hundred feet or more. The crude nitrate is then sorted from the worthless rock, dissolved in boiling water, purified by crystalization, packed in bags and shipped by rail to the Port of Iquiqui, from which it finds its way over the entire world. Several hundred thousand tons are shipped yearly.

Sulphate of Ammonia is made from the waste water from illuminating gas works, also from the gases produced in burning bones to produce bone black. In some localities urine is used as a source, although the

expense attending its utilization has prevented it on any large scale. The fumes of ammonia are absorbed in sulphuric acid and the sulphate of ammonia forms in small crystals which are dried and then shipped.

Nitrogen exists in the blood and meat of animals, also in fish. Some years ago, the animal offal, consisting of the refuse parts of the animals slaughtered for food, together with the blood was considered useless, and disposed of in any way which might offer. Now, however, all this material is carefully saved and utilized, and finds its way to the farmers in the form of fertilizers, and in fact is the important base of all the manufactured fertilizers we offer to consumers. Fish scrap is produced principally on the shore of Long Island, from the menhaden fisheries, which take large quantities of these fish for the scrap and oil. Many steamers are employed as well as sailing vessels, and the business employs many men besides a large capital in the way of factories, gears, etc.

Phosphoric Acid is derived from the bones of animals, the phosphate deposits of South Carolina, claimed to be the bones of animals that had an existence many years ago, and the mineral apatite which is very rich in phosphate. The bones of animals are obtained direct from the slaughtering establishments and in the large cities from the many shops where the meat is cut and sold at retail. The factory located in New York, which supplies us with our bone, gathers these daily from over a thousand such shops in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Many bones are also burnt to produce Bone Black to be used for clarifying sugar, and after serving for this purpose they are then used in the manufacture of fertilizers. In South Carolina the phosphate deposits are worked very extensively—several hundred thousand tons being produced yearly. Previous to the war the deposits were unknown, in 1867, six tons were shipped, while at the present time 6,000 to 8,000 persons are employed in the business, and over \$10,000,000 are invested in it. The fields extend all along the

South Carolina Coast ; at places reaching miles back along the principal rivers into the country. The nodules of phosphate, often in the form of well-preserved teeth, pieces of back bone and even jaw bones with the teeth set in them are found both in the river bed and buried under sand and mud on the land. Very large quantities of the South Carolina phosphates are shipped to Europe. The mineral apatite is mined to only a small extent in the United States, but very largely in Canada, and most of it is shipped to Europe where it is held in high esteem by the English farmers.

Potash.—While at one time we depended on wood ashes for our supply of potash, now that used for agricultural purposes comes from the mines in Germany, near Stassfurt. These deposits of potash salts are supposed to be the result of the evaporation of sea water in what was called pre-historic times. Besides common salt, which is found in large quantities here, the Kainit (German Potash Salts) and Muriate of Potash are found near the surface. The Kainit is mined in large lumps, ground to powder and shipped to consumers. The Muriate of Potash is found, too, in these mines in quite pure condition, but the vast quantities used are obtained from a mineral called Carnallite, a compound of Muriate of Potash and Muriate of Magnesia which is bedded below the Kainit in a layer over a hundred feet thick. This mineral dissolves easily in water, and by boiling down the solution the muriate of potash separates in the familiar form found in commerce.

Sulphate of Potash, the most valuable form of potash for the agriculturist, is a manufactured product. The Kainit is also called a sulphate of potash, but as it contains considerable chloride of magnesia, a salt highly injurious to vegetation, its potash is not considered in as valuable a form as in the manufactured sulphate of potash.

Sulphate of Magnesia is also of considerable value in agriculture, it is what is known as Kiserite and is found to produce good results on Wheat as well as on many other crops.

The above are the principal chemicals used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO'S STANDARD BRANDS OF

High Grade Bone Fertilizer

It is preferable to apply in damp weather, owing to these Fertilizers being in a highly concentrated form, care should be taken in their application that they do not come directly in contact with the seed or young sprouts before being thoroughly mixed with the soil.

For Wheat. An application of 400 to 600 pounds per acre, drilled with the seed, or 500 to 600 pounds sown broadcast and harrowed in. These Fertilizers being fine and dry, are well adapted for use in the drill.

For Oats. Use 300 to 500 pounds per acre, broadcast or drilled in with the seed ; should not only increase the yield, but produce heavier and plumper grain.

For Rye, Barley and Buckwheat. Apply 200 to 300 pounds per acre in the same manner as for wheat.

For Grass, Top Dressing. Sow broadcast in early spring or after mowing, when the ground is moist or before a rain, 300 to 400 pounds per acre. This will restore old mowing lands, producing a large yield of best quality of grass and a growth of strong roots, which will better stand drought in summer and a severe winter, and also save plowing and reseedling so often.

For Pasture Lands. A top dressing of 200 pounds per acre will produce a good growth of sweet, nutritious grass, and many farmers believe, that owing to the bone contained in these fertilizers, its application on pasture lands will prevent abortion in cows.

For Seeding Down. Apply 400 to 600 pounds per acre, broadcast, after plowing, and harrow in. It will insure a "good catch" of the seed, its lasting effects will be plainly seen for several years, and, unlike stable manure, does not introduce *Weed Seeds*.

For Corn. Apply from 400 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, after plowing, and harrowed in or a part in the hill at planting, and the balance *around* the hill at second hoeing. These Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Fertilizers are very rich in Phosphoric Acid in its best form for plant food—and Indian corn, which demands but little ammonia and potash, feeds very deeply upon the acid.

Reports from all parts of the country are extremely complimentary and gratifying, as the results following the use of our Superphosphates on corn.

For Fodder Corn. 300 to 600 pounds per acre, sown in drills, and well worked in before planting, with two bushels of seed to the acre, should produce a good fodder crop.

For Potatoes. Put a good handful in each hill or scatter liberally along the drills, thoroughly mixing with the earth to prevent the seed from coming into direct contact with the fertilizer. From 500 to 1000 pounds per acre may be used to advantage and with safety. On lands upon which ashes have been used to any great extent, or which have been liberally treated with potash, the Superphosphates will be found all that is required for potatoes, but on old lands which do not contain this essential, we would recommend our Special Potato Fertilizer, which is very rich in potash (about 10 per cent.), or, if preferred, the farmer can add to the Superphosphates, Muriate or Sulphate of Potash to any amount he chooses. Our agents can furnish the salts, put up under our "Acorn" trade mark, and we guarantee them in every particular.

For Hops, Use around the roots in early spring, rake and hoe in from 300 to 500 pounds per acre, a subsequent light top dressing will amply repay for labor. An application in the fall after picking is attended with good result, these fertilizers have proved excellent on the crop.

For Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips and Radishes. Apply 500 to 600 pounds per acre, broadcast, and thoroughly mix with soil before sowing the seed and top dressing at time of thinning out. The application of these Bone Fertilizers to root crops introduces no weed seeds, and hence makes a considerable saving in labor, besides giving the plant an early vigorous start.

For Tobacco. Apply from 600 to 1200 pounds per acre, broadcast, before the plants are set, and cultivate well into the soil, also a top dressing at time of hoeing. The use of Bone Fertilizers on this crop has been proved a great success, both as regards the quantity and quality of leaf produced.

For Asparagus and Strawberry Beds. In making, dig down eight or ten inches and spread the fertilizers, refill and sprinkle lightly over the bed and rake in. On old beds apply a top dressing and rake in quantity four to eight quarts to the square rod, or 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Apply in the early spring.

For Cabbage and Cauliflower. Apply a handful in each hill at time of transplanting, taking care that it is thoroughly mixed with the soil, as it will not do to have it come in contact with roots of transplanted plants, without being deluted with earth. Another application around the plant at first hoeing will be found very beneficial. Use liberally.

For Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squashes and Melons. A small handful in each hill, well mixed with the earth before sowing the seed, and one or two more applications around the vines, well hoed in during early growth.

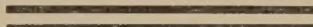
For Peas and Beans. Apply 500 to 800 pounds per acre if sown in rows, or a tablespoonful in each hill.

WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO'S

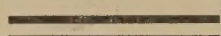
HIGH GRADE

BONE FERTILIZERS

Have been tried with Great Results and Increasing Popularity,
They are Furnished at

THE LOWEST PRICES 

CONSISTENT WITH

 **THE HIGHEST STANDARD.**

When the character of the Materials, Mechanical Conditions and Low Percentage of Moisture is considered,

**They will be found Prompt, Active, Efficient and Permanent,
SAVING MONEY, TIME AND LABOR.**

And should be used for the following reasons:

- 1.—Do not introduce Foul Weeds.
- 2.—Contain not inoperative Mineral Bases, inert materials, or make-weights.
- 3.—Are cheaper than Stable Manure when purchased or conveyed any distance, and superior thereto when the standard of Manurial value of each is considered; and, in addition, are more lasting.
- 4.—Restore the fertility of soils, while producing immediate and large crops.
- 5.—Save Labor; when applied by a drill with the seed there is no labor.
- 6.—Cause crops to mature early, which frequently anticipates the ravages of insects through advanced condition.
- 7.—Their peculiar composition causes an absorption of moisture from the atmosphere, when in the soil, which remains latent, and nourishes in times of drought.

 **Fertilizers Compounded to Order on Special Contracts.**

ACORN BRAND

Prepared Chemicals for Compounding at Home

DRIED BLOOD,	PLAIN DISSOLVED BONE,
DRIED ANIMAL MATTER,	DISSOLVED BONE BLACK,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,	ACID PHOSPHATE,
MURIATE OF POTASH,	SULPHATE OF POTASH

"AMERICUS" SPECIALS.

FOR CERTAIN CROPS, VIZ.:

POTATOES,	TOBACCO,
WHEAT,	CABBAGE,
CORN,	BEETS, BEANS, &c.

 **SEND FOR CIRCULAR.**



W. J. SCHAUFELE PRINTER 233 BROADWAY, N. Y.